AILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

gon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

	LEAVE	FOR	SAN FRANCISCO
			ARRIVE
[illegible]	Sept 5	Columbia	Sept 10
[illegible]	Sept 8	Oregon	Sept 13
[illegible]	Sept 13	State	Sept 18
[illegible]	Sept 16	Columbia	Sept 20
[illegible]	Sept 21	Oregon	Sept 25
[illegible]	Sept 24	State	Sept 30
[illegible]	Sept 29	Columbia	Oct 4

RIVER DIVISION

[illegible] Portland at 7:30 A M daily for Astoria and Way Landings. Leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 P M for Ilwaco and Way Landings. Returning leaves Astoria Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P M. Leaves Portland Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7:30 A M for Corvallis and Way Landings. Returning leaves Corvallis Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 A M. Leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 P M for Dayton and Way Landings. Returning leaves Dayton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A M. Leaves Portland Daily (except Sunday) at 7:30 A M for Salem and Way Landings. Returning leaves Salem at 4 P M. Leaves Portland Sundays at 8 A M for Hood River and Way Landings. Returning leaves Hood River at 4 P M. Leaves Portland Daily at 7:30 A M for Oregon City and Way Landings. Returning leaves Oregon City at 4 P M. Leaves Portland Daily at 4 P M for Milwaukie and Way Landings. Returning leaves Milwaukie at 7:30 A M. Leaves Portland Daily at 7:30 A M for Fairhaven and Way Landings. Returning leaves Fairhaven at 4 P M. Leaves Portland Daily at 7:30 A M for Sauvie's Island and Way Landings. Returning leaves Sauvie's Island at 4 P M.

RAIL DIVISION

Leaves Portland at 8:00 A M daily for Atlantic Express for the East. Leaves Portland at 4:00 P M daily for Mail for the East. Leaves Portland at 8:00 A M daily for Local Passenger for Forest Grove and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 5:00 P M daily for Local Passenger for Forest Grove and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 11:45 A M daily for Express for Salem and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 4:45 P M daily for Express for Salem and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 8:00 A M daily for Mail for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 4:00 P M daily for Mail for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 8:00 A M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 4:45 P M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 8:00 A M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 4:45 P M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 8:00 A M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 4:45 P M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations.

WEST SIDE DIVISION—KANE SIDE

PORTLAND AND WEST SIDE JUNCTION

[illegible] Portland at 8:00 A M daily for Express for West Side Junction. Leaves Portland at 4:45 P M daily for Express for West Side Junction. Leaves West Side Junction at 9:00 A M daily for Express for Portland. Leaves West Side Junction at 5:00 P M daily for Express for Portland.

WEST SIDE DIVISION—NARROW GAUGE

PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

	ARRIVE		ARRIVE
4:00 P M	Leave	9:00 A M	
11:45 A M	Portland	4:45 P M	

Express Trains.

	ARRIVE		ARRIVE
4:00 P M	McMinnville	9:00 A M	
11:45 A M	Portland	4:45 P M	

Leave Portland at 8:00 A M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Portland at 4:45 P M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations. Leaves Albany at 8:00 A M daily for Express for Portland. Leaves Albany at 4:45 P M daily for Express for Portland.

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TO THE EAST.

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rtland at 11:00 A M daily. Arrive at Minneapolis at 7:00 A M fourth day
ns made at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains for all points South and Southeast.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

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Through Tickets leave Portland and Kalama daily at 7:00 P M.

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Portland at 4:00 P M daily for Express for Albany and Way Stations.

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WEST, NERVE AND BRAIN DISEASES

[illegible] Nervous Neuralgia [illegible] Debility [illegible] Impotency [illegible] Sperm [illegible] Torpidness, and the whole train of results of follies and excesses.

BY BATTLE, who [illegible] Graduate [illegible] University of Penn'a, 1854, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of the TOTAL REMOVAL of Weakness, Impotency, Torpidness, and the whole train of results of follies and excesses.

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Sent to any address confidentially. Price $1 50 a bottle; three times the quantity, $3 50. Address DR. BATTLE, No. 11 Kearney st., S. F. Cal.

Pamphlet and list of [illegible] sent free.

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Sold by druggists. Letter, stating [illegible] to any one applying or [illegible] and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all [illegible] Monday

[illegible]

FELIX LE BRUN'S

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[illegible] and cure for either Sex [illegible] Impotency, Nervousness, Premature [illegible] Decay, Wasting of the Organs, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Impediments to Marriage, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Prostration or Sexual Debility, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

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Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIV. PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884. NO. 7595

THE WORLD OF POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Walla Walla.

A FOURTEEN NOMINATED FOR DELEGATE

More about the Infamous Morey Letter The Republican Majority in Maine Still Large—Political Points.

WALLA WALLA Sept 10—Special The [illegible] territorial convention met [illegible] at 1 M [illegible] Brown C W Jones called [illegible] and Joe Noble [illegible] Port Townsend Was made temporary chairman

After some delay C H Warner of Whitman county was made permanent chairman and Colonel McFadden of Olympia secretary and Harry Balling assistant secretary

Adjournment was taken for the committee on [illegible] to report The committee not [illegible] reported the following delegates

The democratic party of Washington territory through its representatives in convention assembled declares as follows [illegible] the principles as proclaimed by the Democratic party of the United States [illegible] and heartily endorse the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks for president and vice president as the principles are the true [illegible] of the people and should be held by the government as a sacred trust [illegible] to actual settlers in small holdings The government heretofore under republican rule has made [illegible] and improvident grants of land to railroad companies and corporations for the purpose of securing the construction of important lines of railway and said corporations having in many instances failed to construct such railways in a corresponding [illegible] the generous contribution of said grants the government should now avail itself of the breach of condition and resume control of the granted lands thereby closing for the future forever the open gateway through which a system of landlordism [illegible] bearing such sorrowful and calamitous fruit in the fairest portions of Europe is effecting an entrance into our republic

We therefore [illegible] the Railroad Company having more than twenty years ago been granted lands amounting to an empire in extent to aid [illegible] the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound upon the most munificent terms and conditions which [illegible] and conditions it has flagrantly violated it has now no legal nor equitable claim to [illegible] and can receive none if there is [illegible] act of grace on the part of the government

FORFEITURE DEMANDED

We therefore demand that the government shall assume control of those granted lands except such alternate sections [illegible] as have been sold and on [illegible] the purchaser a title should be executed to [illegible] the portions of the grant within the limits of the withdrawal of the main line from Wallula to Kalama on the Columbia river via Portland and to Canada branch from the main line to eastern [illegible] to the terminus in Puget Sound and all lands within the [illegible] Kalama to the Canada line should be unconditionally restored to the public domain the company having never conferred any of those portions of the conveyed [illegible] of sale and bona fide purchasers [illegible] to claims should be confirmed and the company [illegible] to account to the government for the proceeds of such sales All other [illegible] of the company's [illegible] grant should be restored to the control of the government and opened to settlement under the existing laws of the United States and the process carried [illegible] to the county

We believe the control of large areas of land by individuals or corporations is wrong in principle dangerous to the public welfare We denounce as a fraught upon the [illegible] rights of labor the attempt of the Northern Pacific railroad company and the attempt of [illegible] Hon Henry Failing to secure from the president the selection [illegible] of the Yazoo land grant as a part of the land [illegible] said road having been built many years [illegible] and [illegible] which is [illegible] the illegal and [illegible] withdrawn from [illegible] of settlement except [illegible] and we demand that [illegible] of said lands [illegible] without any pretense [illegible] at the [illegible] price [illegible] to be paid by [illegible] of said lands [illegible] actual settlers such attempt as [illegible] of bad faith [illegible] on the part [illegible] and company [illegible] he [illegible] record [illegible] by stealth and [illegible] and we denounce [illegible] upon public lands with many [illegible] and [illegible] the whole of the proposed land grab [illegible]

MORE ANTI RAILROAD PLANKS

We are in favor of the immediate repeal [illegible] the pre-emption law [illegible] the last session of congress at large

We favor equal taxation with all other property [illegible] and all railroads [illegible] corporations [illegible] on lands owned by them or [illegible] to aid [illegible] and favor the enactment [illegible] necessary to [illegible] either by compulsion [illegible] such railroads

We favor the immediate engagement [illegible] by the special legislature [illegible] laws regulating [illegible] and charges railroads [illegible] prevent [illegible] and unjust discrimination

Through the legislature and [illegible] delegation of the governor [illegible] of the insurers are still [illegible] and [illegible] complete with and [illegible] honest and free [illegible] and [illegible] manage [illegible] party [illegible] Washington [illegible] the enforcement of the Chinese restriction act

We are in favor of such a change in the existing [illegible] will [illegible] prevent the [illegible] and property of miners

We favor the enactment of laws imposing severe [illegible] upon any railroad company or its [illegible] that shall give or offer to give directly or indirectly any passes tickets or other transportation [illegible] any of the legislature or any other [illegible] or to any delegate to any political convention

To condemn the course of the Northern Pacific railroad in their department from [illegible] of coping equal freights to the interior and terminal [illegible] of the state as an unjust violation of its [illegible] and a [illegible] of the compact of [illegible] to the shippers to pay a freight charge upon their shipments of merchandise from the east equal to the amount charged to the Pacific coast and be a [illegible] respective points over hundreds of miles of [illegible] imposition that should not be borne by the citizens and consumers among which [illegible] and calls great wrong is slighted as it assured be [illegible] quantity of reparation the white people of Washington territory should regard with [illegible] opinion all unbounded promises of this company [illegible] in demanding equal and exact justice in [illegible] pertaining to freight charges as a matter of right

OTHER PLANKS

We are opposed to the selection [illegible] of non residents [illegible] of the state within the [illegible] and we favor the speedy admission of Washington territory with the name of Washington as one of the [illegible] states of federal union and we favor [illegible] incorporation of northern Idaho within the limits of the future state

We are in favor of no gerrymander the law as to [illegible] women from exemplary [illegible] duty in the [illegible] and with this amendment we heartily endorse the present laws extending the right of suffrage to women and believe that the elective franchise should not be denied to any citizen on account of sex

We are in favor of liberal appropriations for the improvement of all the navigable rivers and waters of the territory

Reading the above the following resolution was tendered by George Fuller of Pierce county

Resolved That the Northern Pacific railroad is a railroad evil which should be expelled from the body politic by the instrument our delegates if elected to congress at the earliest date possible to do so by the track [illegible] and blasts [illegible]

The very little debate contrary to expectation on platforms was adopted

DELEGATES NOMINATED FOR DELEGATE

Nominations were then in order and the following were nominated Brigadier general James McA Ilwaine Walla Walla adjutant general W E Anderson of Spokane quartermaster Lewis Baird of Ilwaco assistant general Simon of Spokane

Thomas Burke of Seattle in a most eloquent address declined the nomination for delegate from Walla Walla county

Dr. Hoge Hoover then nominated O S Voorhees of Whatcom county

Hal Bullock—Voorhees received 39 Harry H White Stewart 16 Burke 14

Second ballot—Voorhees 54 White 7 Henry H Stewart 16 Burke 14

Mr. Voorhees was unanimously nominated proceeded to the committees of Thurston Mason Pacific Wahkiakum and Cowlitz to [illegible] joint councilman for Columbia Garfield Whitman counties Kit Harris joint representative between Garfield and Asotin counties

Tacoma was chosen as the place of holding the next territorial convention

THE ROBEY LETTER

Robey and Barnum Appear as Witnesses in a Case in Relation to the Document.

NEW YORK Sept 10—Henry H Hadley of Morey the name was examined to day in the superior court special term, in the supplementary proceedings in the suit brought by Frank F Marsh in which a judgment was recovered some time ago upon a note for $200. The object of the examination was to find out whether the original consideration for said note was anything and to secure the amount of judgment Hadley had no doubt that he was authorized by Barnum whatever was necessary in connection with the investigation of the authenticity of the Morey letter, he could not remember distinctly but from the note which had been published from [illegible] Mr. for $200 he to the right he was authorized he believed he was authorized by Dickinson, stenographer for the Democratic committee, to [illegible] Barnum. The details of the matter were not [illegible] by his memory "Ask me no questions," he said whether I wrote the letter or not I shall not go to dinner You dare not. Continued he said he might have received one from Barnum On being shown a letter dated [illegible] 1880 purporting to be from Barnum he said the letter was to Dickinson, answering [illegible] might be and no conversation with our instructor [illegible] an interview with Barnum however [illegible] going to Massachusetts he was uncertain [illegible] he had a legal liability against the committee [illegible] believed he had an equitable claim he [illegible] on his services but would have accepted any [illegible] he supposed he had been paid in full [illegible] services in connection with the investigation of the Morey letter, as he was to no contract with the committee

CHAIRMAN BARNUM

At United States Senator Wm H. Barnum chairman of the Democratic national committee was examined. He said about two weeks before opening the democratic headquarters in 1880 Hadley who had been previously introduced, came to him for work to start a republican Hancock club. Hadley he told me might spend $200. After publication of the Morey letter word came from New Hampshire that Morey could be found out about at Lynn Massachusetts, and Hadley said he would go for his expenses only. He was given $200 or $300 for his expenses before going, the committee was afterwards informed that Hadley had gotten into some trouble in the district [illegible] and [illegible] to Lowell [illegible] and [illegible] Hadley [illegible] and [illegible] Lowell [illegible] Hadley [illegible] Barnum [illegible] Hadley [illegible] Barnum [illegible] Hadley [illegible] Barnum

The Daily Oregonian

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1884.

THE TARIFF IN REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS.

The impression somewhat widely prevails that the republican party is committed to protection for the sake of protection, and that it is a party duty to support that doctrine. This is entirely erroneous. A reference to the utterances of the party in its national platforms shows that up to this year certainly, and in the present platform probably—though that contains a change in the phraseology which may possibly be significant, as will be shown further on—the republican doctrine has been that duties on imports are imposed for the purpose of revenue, but that they should be so adjusted as to encourage and promote the healthful growth of our interests and protect American labor against the cheaper wages paid in Europe. The first platform of the party, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, contained no reference to the subject whatever. The next once to the subject whatever. The next national convention at Chicago in 1860 contains the first statement of the republican doctrine. It declared "that, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country." The convention held in Baltimore in 1864 made no reference to the tariff, but recommended "economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation." The next convention simply said: "It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." In 1872 the national republican convention declared that "revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties upon importations, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country." The Cincinnati convention in 1876 declared that "the revenue necessary for current expenditures, and the obligations of the public debt, must be large y derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country." The next convention reaffirmed "the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor." The last convention at Chicago varied the statement slightly for the first time, so as to give prominence to the idea of protection as something more than the "incidental object for tariff taxation." It announced the doctrine that "it is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people," and therefore demanded "that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that, in raising the requisite revenue for the government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity." This declaration appears to differ from the preceding ones. It is the first explicit statement made by the national republican party that duties should be imposed "not for revenue only." If the convention had stopped with that utterance a new doctrine would have been announced, but with the qualifying phrase which follows the statement harmonizes with preceding utterances on the subject, and makes the record of the party consistent throughout. A fair construction makes the latest declaration of the party simply mean that the tariff imposed for revenue should be so arranged as to disc riminate in favor of American industry.

The imposition of a tariff for anything but revenue was never authorized by the party platform. Revenue has been the end, and protection an incident in the established doctrine of the republican party. And the war tariff was adopted in accordance with this doctrine. With the exception of the excessive duties on wool and woolen goods all the principal duties, especially those on metals, ores, textiles and chemicals, were levied either with the purpose of securing a war revenue or for the purpose of compensating domestic manufacturers for burdens imposed by internal taxation. With the abolition of internal taxation, except the whisky and tobacco tax, the corresponding customs dues would be no longer justified, and an attempt was made by the last congress to reduce them. As a revenue measure the war tariff had become extremely burdensome, and it was utterly unjustified in its economic purposes. But when the work of reduction was undertaken, the protected interests, not the labor of the country, made such strong appeals to congress for the retention of the duties, that a few republicans, to justify their yielding to the demands of these interests, announced the new doctrine, which the democrats, not over scrupulous in observing the truth of history, have imputed to the republican party that tariff duties should be imposed for the purpose of protection. Senator Frye distinctly avowed this doctrine, and it has come to be assumed that the party stands committed to it. In the stump speeches of the day reference is sometimes made to Henry Clay as sponsor for this doctrine. But Mr. Clay's opinion, from which he never departed, is exactly in harmony with the historic policy of the republican party. It is contained in the following words: "As far as he could go he would, and that was not to lay duties for protection alone, but in laying duties for revenue to supply the government with means, to lay them so as to afford incidental protection. He would, therefore say to all friends of protection, lay aside all attempts beyond this standard and look to that which is attainable and practicable." This is the "American policy," as it is called, which has been, and is to-day, the policy of the republican party.

There is no warrant in the constitution for going beyond the doctrine distinctly set forth in the platforms of the party. Recent decisions of the federal courts make this plain if any demonstration were needed. "Protection for the sake of protection," is a fine sounding phrase, but it is not contained in any platform of the republican party, and it is without warrant in the constitution. A tax was laid on such a principle by the direction of the legislature of Kansas a few years ago, which was intended to aid in establishing manufactures in the city of Topeka. The right to do so was contested, and came before the supreme court of the United States and the court declared through Justice Miller:

"To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms."

And the court added:

"It is be said that a benefit results to the local public of a town by establishing manufactures the same may be said of any other business or pursuit which employs capital or labor. The merchant, the mechanic, the inn keeper, the banker, the builder, the steamboat owner, are equally promoters of the public good, and equally deserving the aid of the citizens by forced contributions. No line can be drawn in favor of the manufactures which would not open the door to the application of the public treasury to the importunities of the thirds of the business men of the city or town."

The state legislature had in this case powers even more ample than those of the congress of the United States, and the argument of the court applies even more strongly to the federal than to the state government. The falsery of the arguments by which "protection for the sake of protection" is supported, we have often exposed. It is vain to attempt to circumvent social laws. When a bounty is given in the form of a protective tariff to one class of citizens, another class must be taxed to pay it. The republican party in 1864 pledged itself to support. It is not the "equal taxation" which the convention in 1868 declared to be "due to the labor of the nation," and it does not bring to "the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity," which the last convention made one of the purposes of the republican policy. THE OREGONIAN, in its position on the tariff issue, is consistent with the historic policy of the republican party, which has never advocated a tariff "for the sake of protection," but "for the purpose of revenue, which should so discriminate as to favor American labor;" and this is as far as congress can go without exceeding the powers granted to it by the constitution.

AN ELECTRICAL FAIR.

To what does is electricity yet to be applied? Experiments with it are attracting more and more attention every year, yet not more than the importance of the subject deserves. An electrical fair is now in progress at Philadelphia, and will continue several weeks. Only within the last dozen years has man's inventive genius been able to utilize the possibilities of electricity. What the fluid is we do not know, and so the mystery of its force has an attraction for inquiring and speculative minds. In all probability we have the limits of utilization of other forces—as steam, heat, etc. We may make improvements in machinery, but the mystery of vaporized water has been fully investigated. But our great natural force—electricity—is still a problem, and what to do with it will for many years yet claim the inventor's best thought. Scarcely more than a hundred years have passed since Franklin stealthily (for he had to run from popular ridicule) went out in the commons near Philadelphia with his famous kite and made known to the world that the terror of the clouds and what we now have manufactured as electricity are one and the same. A hundred years ago Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley had up-hill work in talking in a scientific way about the new force, as he had not only to combat ordinary ignorance, but what is more antagonistic, religious superstition. Says Mr. Westcott, in an article on this subject:

> Kinnersley's lectures were scientific in their basis, but to render them instructive it was necessary that he should interest ordinary persons who knew nothing of philosophy. He employed models and toys—a lightning stroke, discharged at a small house, was made to pass by a doll, dressed as a lady, and strike figure in the character of a negro. By his experiments Kinnersley said that he hoped to show that endeavoring to guard against lightning was not chargeable with presumption nor inconsistent with the principles of natural or revealed religion.

The world has made many a progressive stride since the days of Franklin and Kinnersley, and the electrical exhibition at Philadelphia will enumerate them. While due credit must ever be given to those who first begun experiments with electricity, it will be just to view with pride how we have improven what others have suggested. This exhibition will be the most unique and startling one ever held in this country—perhaps in the world. Five towers with brilliant arc lamps will eclipse the sun. Among these will be the huge light used by the naval department, throwing a two mile long ray over the city, while in the interior of the building lamps of all kinds will leave no shadows, but swathe everything in a light brighter than noon day. Not only will the useful be exhibited, but the strange and beautiful will also form a part. From a Philadelphia journal we take the following description of some of the beautiful effects the visitor will behold.

> Around the gallery other arc lamps will be distributed, interspersed with numberless incandescent globes, white rising from the center of the hall the grand fountain will throw jets forty feet high, surrounded by a series of streams of twilights, alternating from the basket of rare and beautiful tropical plants and flowers.
>
> A very beautiful effect will be produced in one part of the building by a pair of electrically illuminated trees. These are simply stands composed of innumerable incandescent lamps on branches, which, when supplied with currents, have a very brilliant and dazzling result.
>
> Everything to which electricity has been applied will be exhibited. Scientific men from all parts of the world will be present to give the fruits of their learning and experiments, both in public lectures and in practical demonstrations. The exhibition will mark a step in the progress of man's mastery over the most subtle and potent of all forces with which he is acquainted, and the one which it seems probable will become far more useful to him than any other that has ever been or ever will be harnessed to his service. Of its practical and perhaps general appliance to locomotion there is little reason to doubt. The extent of the uses to which it may be applied it is as yet impossible to conjecture; but it may be said with probability that it is destined to minister more to the convenience and comfort of man than any other force or agency in the universe.

Several letters from Corvallis about the state agricultural college have recently been published in THE OREGONIAN. It is claimed that the college is not conducted according to law, and that it ought to be separated from the sectarian influence that controls it. On the other hand the brethren of the Methodist church south publish a declaration to the effect that if the citizens of Benton county and others, who may be interested, do not come up with the sum of $25,000 to build a suitable structure for the college, they will throw up the trust received from the state. As a matter of fact all the strength of the state's higher educational effort ought to be concentrated at a single point. Combination of the state agricultural college with the state university would effect this. The work of the agricultural college could be made a department of the state university, and the endowment it has received could be used with better economy in that relation. The statement that the trust will be thrown up unless $25,000 be subscribed for a building will put to the test the extent of Benton county's desire to retain the agricultural college.

In Chicago on the evening of September 6 an anti Cleveland demonstration was held at the West Twelfth street Turner hall, under a call issued by 1082 former democrats, all of whose names, together with their places of residence, were appended to the call. The meeting was addressed by democratic speakers exclusively. There were 100 vice presidents, divided proportionately among the wards. Ex Alderman Michael McGaulay, a democrat long prominent in local politics at Chicago, presided. The demonstration was one that made the democratic bosses of the city look blue.

In its article on the revolt in Maine the New York Times says that "the real struggle is yet to be made," that it "will be determined by forces far more potent than those enlisted in Maine," and that "those forces are working steadily and strongly against Blaine." Those "forces" are the free whisky forces of Ohio and the west, supported by heavy contributions of money from the distillers, brewers and "reformers" of the east, with whom the "independents" are campaigning for "clean politics." We shall all see how this effort in behalf of "purity," headed by "Maria's man," will come out next month in Ohio.

The New York Sun, continuing its denunciation of Cleveland, brands him as "a very black and very foul blotch," as "a man not only gross and immoral in his habits, but the confessed father of an illegitimate child and presumably the betrayer of an unfortunate woman;" as "a man of lax and indecent habits;" as "a debauchee;" as "a man whose elevation would prostrate every barrier between decency and indecency and model morals every virtue that lifts its home and fireside above the brothel."

"That cock won't fight." The Boston *Herald*, a Cleveland independent democratic paper, says: "The democratic and independent committees will do well to deal with fresher ammunition than the Mulligan letters." Maine rises to emphasize this remark.

The railroads in their greed have nearly killed off the melon trade of the north with the exception of Colorado. Last year on the Western Atlantic road there were 2400 carloads, against 250 this year. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* points to the danger that the fine machine of production and distribution now so well organized, may be abandoned. The railroads must guarantee the farmers low freights next year or there will be no planting of melons.

Many newspaper men will appreciate the remark of the late Mrs. Clemmer, who once fulfilled a contract to write a column of matter a day for three years. "It was a toilsome time, but it cured me utterly of the mental perversity that waits for the inspiration of creative moods to do what is necessary to be done." There is nothing so effective in bringing on a "mood" for writing as the impelling spur of absolute necessity.

The New York *Herald*, commenting on Maine, says the result of the election proves Mr. Blaine to be 4000 votes less popular than was President Hayes. The present majority in Maine is over 18,000, and may be near 20,000, while Mr. Hayes carried the state by 15,814. So much for a great independent paper when it excepts the vocation of organ grinding.

It is reported that overtures have been made to Mr. St. John to induce him to withdraw his name, but that it is agreed by the two prohibition candidates that they shall stand. The serious importance of the prohibition movement in some of the doubtful states is no longer to be disguised.

According to Butler the democratic party has this year made its usual colossal mistake. This is not surprising; but as to the nature of the present mistake there does not seem a perfect agreement. Butler evidently thinks the mistake was that the party did not nominate himself.

Colonel George W. Hooker, who said a man is a fool not to be a republican in Vermont and a democrat in New York city, has been defeated as candidate for the legislature in Vermont by a democrat. He made a mistake this time in his unfoolishness.

It is apparent that the democratic brethren regard the result in Maine with exceeding cheerfulness. You can tell that by the efforts of the organs to belittle the majority.

In expressing the opinion that there is no navigable sea about the north pole Lieutenant Greely confirms the average common sense view of the case.

In Maine the majority keeps going up and up. It would seem to be about large enough now to satisfy the great "independent" papers of New York.

HORNAGE TAX LAW.

EAST PORTLAND, SEPT. 9, 1884.

TO EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Much has recently been said and written about hard times and the no grace tax law. I, for one, am indicted $2000. I have 220 acres of land, and for the same I was to pay $3000. I paid $3000 down, and the remainder on time, with a mortgage to secure the debt of $2000. This mortgage will become due in December next, and I expect to lose my land, as I see no chance of getting my money. I have tried men who formerly loaned money on mortgages; but they say: "Your property is worth six or seven thousand dollars; but we don't want any mortgages. We don't loan any money here any more. Our money is now out of the country. They say: "We get a trifle more for our money than we can here, that when we loan money out of our county we have to go there to pay our taxes; we have to pay there to credit every payment that is made, or pay the taxes on it again; we have to go there to work out our road tax. We have to help to build school houses. They rate a tax on us to keep up a school all this out of our county, while they have no children to send. You think to put your indebtedness of one thousand dollars, which leaves your property worth from three to four, and sometimes five thousand dollars." Now at this just to the man who loans the money, and cannot blame the loaner. My idea is this: We want cheap money; we do not want to pay high interest, as every one has borrowed money. We want to have no credit; tax real estate and merchandize, let all moneys come free. Then men can borrow money at a low interest, and there will be no interest paid to the country. This would open up a market for the farmers' produce. This would build up our cities and furnish employment to thousands of young men and boys, who, as the young state would keep off intemperance. But so long as they think you can "screech" the loaner with the mortgage tax law you are mistaken. You only "screech" to have me and the poor laboring man. The borrower pays the lender 10 per cent, which pays the tax, while money becomes scarcer and scarcer. The laboring man has to work for less on this account. If the above plan had been adopted I would have been out of debt, along with scores of others who are in the same situation myself.

COMMON SENSE.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

In the democratic party to be Tylerized is a question which lately "stirred" democrats are discussing. Referring to the question the New York *Sun* says: "To man of Cleveland's intellectual calibre and moral character the part that Tyler played would prove, we fear, congenial. Before this four years were over we should not be surprised to see a rank republican in the cabinet, just as the Whigs were shocked to see Calhoun, their most dangerous antagonist, at the head of Tyler's administration. But Cleveland is not elected yet, and the democratic voters have time enough to determine whether they will permit their party to be Tylerized.

The New Haven (Conn.) *News* declares that "if the power of the independent press does not elect Mr. Cleveland the conclusion will be just that the American newspaper has been a vastly overrated force in American politics—a conclusion, which, if made from any question of party success or failure, will furnish an interesting theme for thinkers and writers who are wont to dilate on the power of the press."

Mr. Hendricks wrote a letter stating his belief that it would be unwise to withdraw Mr. Cleveland, suggesting that there was nothing in the stories told of the candidate at all likely to affect his completion interests. Thereupon the New York *Herald* pronounced the letter a forgery, and flip flinging the nose declared that none but a fool would write such a silly production. The very next day Hendricks, in response to a telegram sent by an Ohio democratic journal, affirmed the authenticity of the letter. This puts the *Herald* into the singular position of supporting a man for vice president, whom it has pronounced a fool. But the *Herald*, being an "independent" paper of the modern stamp, is equal to the emergency.

Gaselli Clay of Kentucky, who has recently declared for democracy, and is delivering rousing speeches for Blaine in the west, earnestly declares: "The solid south wants renumeration for the war. did not believe it until it was forced upon us by experience. My belief is that if the so-called democratic party got possession of the government, they will never stop until they get all they have slaved liberated by the war. Why do I say so? Because I have heard avowals from them to this effect time and again." Mr. Clay ought to know what he is talking about.

The declaration of the Louisiana sugar planters for Blaine creates commotion in the south. Nearly three columns of leaded editorial in the New Orleans *Weekly Times*, a brief but caustic comment in the *Times Democrat*, and a letter from Duncan Kenner, have been addressed to the planters to persuade them that their interests are safe in democratic hands. It is barely possible that the sugar growers know their own business best.

Much disgust is felt by the few independents in New Haven, Conn., with the political attitude of ex-President Woolsey of Yale college, who not only refuses to support them, but has accepted the position of presidential elector on the Blaine ticket, and declares that Mr. Cleveland is a tool to the candidate of a respectable party. The independents proposed to support Henry B. Brewer for governor, but to vote for Cleveland. This ruin of Mr. Woolsey has left the reformers out in the cold, and more than 100 of the original 165 have withdrawn from the movement. Mr. Barrigan, the republican candidate for governor, will raise the stump for Blaine.

A Kiss not Legal Consideration.

An Eagle (Ill.) lady has decided that a kiss is not a legal consideration. A man named Lambert agreed a specific price with Miss Lee for each kiss at $5, and the modest girl gave him all I O U for that amount. A month after date an action was brought on this document, but the Eagle properly ruled there was no consideration and gave a verdict for the defendant.

MEETING NOTICE.

A. O. U. W. The members of Unity Lodge No. 6 are requested to be in their places at the regular meeting to-night. Business of importance to the craft will be transacted. By order of J. H. CHRISTOPHERSEN, M. W.

C. A. WHITTAKER, Recorder.

BIRTH.

In this city, Sept. 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, infant daughter of Mabel Dudley (nee Mabel Christopher).

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 10, 1884, at 10 A. M., Delmas, infant daughter of Emily and Frank Lowell, aged 1 year and 10 months. Funeral Friday, Sept. 12th, at 10 A. M. Friends of family invited.

We Advertise no such "Blanket," "Heavy Weight," "Pure Wool," "Fine Quality" stuff, and be lowered for less rents per week. Just now offering, for cash, at the counter, No investigation. Less than 50 cents, and such never is paid at the counter. No half for suits that are less than 50 cents.

Deaths, Marriages and Births, not exceeding four lines, 50 cents per insertion; exceeding four lines, 10 cents per line. All persons attending funerals are invited.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for sept. at West Side Store, 28 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

RESOLUTE LADIES ARE GOING TO MAKE the greatest effort in dress. My facilities are unequaled, and twenty-dollar gold-pieces left, I am ruined. Every one without exception, as dress-making and fit is well supported. Ladies in the interior, send for cloth and dresses. LITT the Leader. 10th

LET THE LEADER MAKE YOUR SUIT. ALL WOOL dressed to suit, and promptly, 50c.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT MODERATE rent; pleasant locality; 347 First st.; private family.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS, APPLY TO DAVID WHITE & BRO., 20 Front st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOOPERS. Apply to A. ANSBERG, Albina. 10th

ROOMS AND BOARD—THE GRANT HOUSE, corner of First and Pine sts., Portland, Or.

WANTED—BY PEACTICAL BOOKKEEPER (lady), work at her residence or office; terms reasonable. Address M. M., this office.

WANTED—$250 TO $400; GOOD SECURITY offered on interest; no agents. Address A. B., this office.

THE SPEAR FOR THEMSELVES—THAT new line of combs, recognized above all by the Northwest as the BEST, with initials and name bored.

HANDSOME HOUSE NEAR POSTOFFICE FOR rent and furniture for sale. Apply between 10 and 12, or 3 to 5 P. M. 9th st.

A YOUNG GERMAN, BLACKSMITH AND horseshoer, wishes work; can speak English; 20 W. Burnside street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED house of 10 rooms, centrally located. Apply to FOULKES & MCBRIDE, 87 First st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 6 rooms, with bath and all conveniences. Inquire at 74 Fourth st., Portland.

BOOKKEEPER WANTS SITUATION; IS AN expert; first-class references; will work one month for board. Address W. L., this office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE weigher; must be quick, accurate and willing. Apply to CORBETT & MACLEAY & CO.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH. SUITABLE REWARD for return to 87 Keller, Central Restaurant, 89 Front st.

TO LOAN—$500; BEST SECURITY REQUIRED; 10 per cent interest and security. Address R. S., this office.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, LIVE AGENTS TO solicit life insurance; remunerative employment to right parties. Call on or address P. BUZOUFF & CO., Insurance Agents, Astoria, Or. 13th

WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY AN elderly man, a Norwegian or Dane, a pleasant situated room suitable for light housekeeping. Address O. H. P., care this office.

WANTED—2 APPRENTICES TO THE PRINTING business; must have a fair English education and apply at once. STAUFF, Fourth, bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY THREE NORWEgian girls to do general housework or upstairs work in private families. Call for two days at 46 H st., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

AGENTS WANTED FOR CHARKELL'S (NEW) pendulum of Forms; revised, enlarged; over 300 pages; more than twice as much matter as the book ever published before sold; Occidental Publishing Co., E. J. HARLEY, Manager, 230, First st., rooms 5 and 6.

AGENTS—LIVES OF GARFIELD AND Hendricks, with all the Political Statistics for 40 years; lowest prices. Occidental Publishing Co., E. J. HARLEY, Manager, 230, First st., rooms 5 and 6. 11th

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MFG CO., NO. 25 First, one door from N. W. cor. of First. Manufacturers of all kinds of oiled clothing and of pitching. 11th

IMPORTED SWISS CREAM AND OTHER fine cheeses, new German pickles, full assortment of fancy delicacies, groceries and fruit. MRS. BATES, 6 Morrison st., bet. Fourth and First. Country orders solicited.

A SECURITY FIRE LADDER OVERCOATS and Jerseys made to order. J. POLIVKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 78 Washington st., bet. First and Second.

FOR SALE A HALF BLOCK BEAUTIFULLY located in East Portland, with three new houses and other improvements. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. CARTER & CO., real estate agents, 19 Washington st.

NOTICE—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of Bradley & Dobey is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will be continued under the firm name of Bradley & Co., by Bradley, who will assume all outstanding debts and pay all claims of the late firm.

PORTLAND, July 15, 1884. HERBERT BRADLEY. JOSEPH P. DOBEY.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of Hodge, Rosenbaum & Lindauer, in the bakery business in the city of Portland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same to Mr. Lindauer, retiring.

PORTLAND, Sept. 1, 1884. A. RASMUSSEN, LUDEL LOHMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT E. E. Mc-Donald, of Lake County, Oregon, has made an assignment of his property, as by law provided for the benefit of his creditors, to the undersigned. All creditors of said E. E. McDonald are hereby notified to present their claims, under oath, to me at my office, Canyon City, Grant County, Oregon, within three months from the date hereof, or within three months from the date of the appointment of assignee, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said E. E. McDonald are hereby notified to pay the same to me at my office, Canyon City, Grant County, Oregon, within three months from the date hereof, or within three months from the date of the appointment of assignee, or suit will be commenced against them for the recovery thereof.

Dated at Canyon City, Grant County, Oregon, this 2d day of September, 1884. W. C. NOON, Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 6th day of September, 1884, the undersigned, Lindon Bradley, made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors to the undersigned, Joseph P. Dobey, by deed executed and delivered to him on that day, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of Oregon enacted for the benefit of insolvent debtors; that all persons indebted to said assignor are hereby required to make payment to said assignee, and all persons having claims against said assignor are hereby required to present their claims, under oath, to said assignee, at the office of Dobey & Co., No. 87 Morrison street, Portland, Or., within three months from the date hereof, or within three months from the date of the appointment of assignee, or they will be forever barred from any dividend.

Dated September 6th, 1884. JOSEPH P. DOBEY, Assignee.

DIVIDEND NO. 108.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the company, to stockholders of record on the 15th inst. The transfer books will remain closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the board.

J. A. BROUSSE, Manager Oregon Branch.

JOE ENGINES FOR HAND AND STEAM Hose Carts, and Carriages. Hooks and Ladder Trucks. Hay's patent Hydrant Stretcher. Hay's patent Hydrant Gate. Hose Carriage Fittings. Department supplies. Estimates furnished. Prompt attention to correspondence. J. B. HAYES, Portland, Or.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

CONTINUING TO SELL AT THE VERY LOW est prices possible for cash. Call and examine stock before purchasing. C. E. MCHENRY, 67 Morrison st.

Portland Box Factory.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & Co., manufacturer of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Planing, Matching, Scroll Saw Mill. Office: 5 Washington st., 50 Front.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY,

ADJOINING RIVER VIEW CEMETERY, IS South Portland. Has not been handsomely graded and improved, but is now ready for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to WHITE & BRO., 20 Second st., or A. P. ATKIN, 209 Second street.

Or the Secretary, Grant Smith, at the Cemetery.

FINE MILLINERY GOODS

RECEIVING EVERY DAY AT

MRS. G. H. CLARKE'S,

DEALER IN FINE MILLINERY,

Cor. Fourth and Columbia sts., Portland, Or. Robin

INSURANCE AGENCY.

GEORGE L. STORY,

Removed to No. 7 Stark st., north side, between Front and First.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, Of London. Established in 1782.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF EACH INDIVID ual share-holder, comprising many of the leading mercantile names in London, offering the most undoubted kind of security. Robert Thompson, Agent.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO solicit; county to take; light work at their own homes; $3 to $5 daily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. Worsted Company, 7 Beekman st., New York. Enclose stamp; sample, 10 cents. Address, CROWN MFG. CO., 20 Reade st., Cincinnati, O.

HELP WANTED

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO IS WILLING TO learn a good tailor's trade; must be honest and of good habits. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at office of A. S. BROWN, room 13 Union Block, 4th st.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; reference required. Apply at 347 Front st.

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP WITH HOUSEWORK and to take care of children. Inquire at 347 First st., room 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTER; ONE from Eastern Oregon preferred. Address, stating salary required, P. O. box 88, Portland, Or.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; SMALL family; 23 Northrup Park st., near R.

MAN WANTED TO RUN A MOULDING MAchine. Apply to AINSLIE & CO.'s Foundry, 1st and Market.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AT WORK on potatoes. Inquire at M. CUSTER'S, next to City Hall.

WANTED A LADY WITH ENERGY CAN obtain employment at a small salary with chance of advancement. Intelligence Publishing Co., 311 Harley Manager, 230 First, rooms 5 and 6.

GIRLS WANTED TO CALL AT 305 Flanders, Irving Block, First and Washington.

AGENTS WANTED.

GIRL WANTED FOR HOUSEWORK. APPLY 72 Park st. 10th

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO sell standard works and albums on installments or by subscription. Occidental Publishing Co., 230 First st., rooms 5 and 6.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO TRAVEL (good pay); no experience required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, box 1, Station D, New York City.

AT ONCE—AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS for a useful article; a rapid seller; a rare chance; sailing on first trip; big pay. T. F. EDGE & CO., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A VEHICLE on commission; liberal inducements to the right party. Apply at 247 Stark st.

MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO SELL Standard Books by subscription. Occidental Publishing Co., E. J. HARLEY, Manager, 230, First st., rooms 5 and 6.

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL AND SOLICIT orders for Portland and Northwestern Business Directory. Office hours from 11 to 1 P. M. J. H. KEASLEY & CO., 205 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

GOOD DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE WORK by the day or by the piece; fit guaranteed. Address dressmaker, box 28, N. Pittsburgh Workingmen's store.

TWO GERMAN WOMAN WANT PLACES IN first class families; one to cook and other to do washing. Apply at Boston House, room 37.

TWO CATARACT YOUNG GIRLS WANT SITUAtions; one to do general work or light housework. Apply at 55 Sixth st., between Ankeny and Burnside.

WANTED SITUATION AS A MILLER, TO take charge of a mill or work as a grinder; no objection to going out of the city. Address JOHN CHERWELLA, Albany, Oregon.

GIRLS—RELIABLE AND WILLING TO work, at Mrs. Dodge's, Second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATER.

Corner of First and Madison.

LEWIS SPENCER, Manager.

REOPENING.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1884.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

Admission, 25c and 50c.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

OF THE PORTLAND

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

October 9th to 25th, inclusive.

Most Complete Exhibit of the Mechanical Skill, Inventions, Art, Agriculture and Natural Products of the North Pacific Coast Ever Presented to the Public.

Exhibits and Premiums.

Every exhibit entitled, upon examination of judges, to a display of an exhibition of like character, and upon the payment of expenses in full of either of the following premiums, which shall be awarded by the judges, namely: Diplomas, medals, certificates of merit, or money premiums, as may be deemed appropriate by the judges. Premiums will be awarded in the following classes, namely: Machinery in motion, Tuesday, 14th; Machinery not in motion, Wednesday, 15th; Mining, Thursday, 16th; Agricultural Implements, Friday, 17th; Independence, Wednesday, 22d; Fine Arts, Thursday, 23d; Horticulture, Friday, 24th; Textile Fabrics, Saturday, 25th; Miscellaneous, Monday, 27th; Manufactures, Tuesday, 28th; Agricultural, Tuesday, 30th; Awarding Committee, Wednesday, 31st.

The Exhibition will be open on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, at 10 A. M., and will remain open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day, Sundays excepted, during the continuance of the Exhibition. Admission, 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 10 cents. Season tickets, $2.50. Exhibitors will be admitted free. Machinery in motion will be run from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day.

An efficient Creche will be present each afternoon and evening.

MILITARY AND FIREMAN'S DAY.

Each day will be set apart as Military and Fireman's Day, when the companies of the Oregon National Guard and the Fire Department of Portland, and visiting companies from Washington Territory and elsewhere, will be invited to participate in parades, drills, contests for prizes, etc. Rates of fare have been secured on the railroads and steamboats. Full programme of the exercises will be published in due time.

Reductions in Rates of Fare

Have been secured on the following railroads and steamboats, namely: Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., Oregon Short Line, Northern Pacific Railroad, Oregonian Railway, Willamette Valley Railroad, Willamette Transportation Co., Oregon Steam Navigation Co., Columbia River Packet Co., Ilwaco Railway, Shaver Transportation Co., Portland & Willamette Valley Railroad, Portland & Vancouver Railroad,

CTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.,
C. M. STEVENS.
CKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
43 First st., opp. Pine and Ash.
ON HAND OR PURCHASED TO ARRIVE:
General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Etc.
REGULAR SALE DAYS—Tuesday and
10 o'clock A. M.

ULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
10.C. Furniture & Carpets
AY SEPT 12 1884, at 10 A. M.,
Clocks, Office Furniture and Top Mattresses
ment, Carpets, Window Shades, Crockery, Etc.
GILMAN & CO Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
neer & Commission Merchant
First and Pine
and Thursday Furniture & Misc. sale.
Every Wednesday Real Estate Sales.
Patterson's Sale

ITY OF ILWACO HARBOR IMPROVE
ion to the pleasure public is hereby given that the work proposed to be done upon the
ilwaco harbor on ground of the
Steamship Wharves
orth Jetty Contract, Office of the Cit
ilwaco, ... 7th of Jan. 1884.
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ilwaco, ... 7th of Jan. 1884.
The Entrance
from the ocean is equal to the best on the
not good ... up to high water. This site is the ... on the harbor on ground of the
hidden
Large Vessels
to enter and depart from the harbor with
ody of timber near open ocean. Harbor only
in and the lumber and milling interest
valuable
rginia and Gray's Harbor Railroad
ested, The right of way and grounds of land
ed to the town site ... 100 feet wide.
an 60x125 feet ... alleys 16 feet wide, streets
100 feet wide.
The Improvements
ipated at an early date ... A good Hot
d Brick yard, Chimney and Pressed Brick
ing manufactured, the View magnificent
ace facilities perfect.
an abundance of
Pure Fresh Water.
to supply a large city and is fed from the
e ... perennial streams. For a healthful commonwealth
now offering for 60 days to sell a limited
lots in this site at reasonable prices and on
For particulars inquire of
W. & NEWBERRY, Gen. Manager,
59 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

CHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

ood Assoc. ... A. M. LOVELL, C. E. La
C. E. Eng. ... Agricultural College, Pullman
HAWOOD & LUPFER,
L ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
ubbe Building, Washington st.,
Portland Oregon

ENKER & CO.—CIVIL ENGINEERS AND
ors and Attorneys-at-Law, Roseburg, Douglas and Ba
ice specialty. Office 205 Sidney st., Portland.

W. H. BURRAGE,
VIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
308½ Second st.

H. W. & T. H. OGILBY,
ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
on Alteration given to City Work.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

OR YOUNG & CO. SHIP BROKERS &
mission Merchants, Corner Front and Taylor sts.
ng Line C.C. ... 16 Front street, near Ankeny.

... BUTLER, GENERAL COMMISSION
... and Produce dealers, 139 Front st.
... LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FOR
... Oswego, Ft. Hazel and Sts. Portland Or.
... WEST—J. CHILLER, W. H. WEST
... Importers and wholesale dealers in
... Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 208 Front st.

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Commission Merchants, Corner Front and Taylor sts.
Sailing Line C.C. ... 16 Front street, near Ankeny.

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ng

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1884.

CURIOUS AND SINGULAR.

THE RICHEST FARMER IN THE WORLD.

Springfield Republican: The richest farmer in the world—the richest man with farming for his chief or only business died two months ago at Buenos Ayres. His name was Nicholas Anchorena, and his executors report as belonging to his estate 1710 square miles of land, 152,000 cows and 410,000 sheep. He also owned much other property, and the total value is given as $2,400,000. He inherited $200,000 from his father thirty years ago.

PAGANISM IN SIBERIA.

The territory of Russian Siberia, one and a half times as large as the United States, has belonged to Russia three centuries, yet of the 4,000,000 inhabitants nearly one-half are still Pagan. Paganism is fostered by the home government. The Pagan priests are allowed to collect and burn the copies of the bible with which the missionaries supply the converts, and no missionary may baptize without the authority of the pagan civil authorities, who are allowed to do almost anything to drive Christianity from the country.

A STRAW WATCH.

Brooklyn Eagle: The Bohemians speak enthusiastically of the feat performed by a young prisoner sentenced for five years to Karthaus. It is a straw watch five centimeters in diameter by two in thickness. The works comprise a few bits of straw, some cotton, two needles and a pin, a small piece of paper forming the dial. It is said to go for six hours, and could be made to go twelve with a few improvements. It does not seem to occur to the convict's admiring countrymen that he could have turned his time to better purpose than the construction of a curious and useless toy.

ELECTRIC INSECTS.

Cincinnati Enquirer: General Davis of the British army, who was a famous insect collector, once picked up a wheelbug in the West India islands, and received a blow that paralyzed his arm for some time. As he shook the insect off he noticed where it had stood on his hand six red marks, the impression of its feet. Kirby and Spence also refer to this peculiarity of the insects, and other naturalists have received shocks from certain of the luminous beetles. Captain Blakeney took up an unknown caterpillar and immediately received such a shock that his entire right side became paralyzed and for a long time he was dangerously ill.

AN OLD BEREAVEMENT.

Thirty years ago W. A. Gorham was governor of what was then the territory of Minnesota. When the territory was admitted to the union as a state he rendered his accounts and was deposed from the position. The accounts which he submitted at the time were audited a few days since and a shortage of nearly $2000 discovered. Papers were sent to the United States district attorney for the state of Minnesota with instructions to begin suit. The department has now been informed that both Gorham and his sureties have been dead a number of years. The loss will therefore never be made up. Chicago Journal.

AN ADVANTAGE FROM THE CHOLERA.

New Haven Palladium: The cholera scare in France has doubtless brought to America this advantage at least, that it has saved them many millions of dollars, and enabled some of them to see something of their own country. The hotels of Paris are said to be comparatively deserted. Taking the four weeks in July the arrivals were 39,423, and the departures 97,629, as against 118,187 arrivals in July last year, and 165,014 departures. Paris has thus had 14,000 fewer visitors in a single month than came to her during the same period last year. And yet there has been no real danger in visiting Paris. The fear of detention from quarantine has, however, made travelers prefer resting at home and at home resorts.

AN IRON-CLAD STOMACH.

Placer (Cal.) Herald: J. A. Miller of Forest Hill possesses what might be termed a galvanized, elastic stomach. He could eat anything without nauseating him, and as for quantity it was never known exactly how much his stomach would hold. On one occasion it is said he ate eight small cans of oysters, several cans of peaches, besides crackers, cheese, and bologna in proportion, and washed it down with eight or ten glasses of beer, and then afterward when asked to sing a song he wanted to know if they expected him to sing on an empty stomach. It is said also that he would sometimes catch flies and eat them down by the handful just to show what he could do. At one time he ate a mouse, head, ears and hair, on a wager of $1.50.

A FLOATING ISLAND.

White Plains, N. Y., *Journal*: Situated one and a half miles north of Poundridge is a pretty little sheet of water called Trinity lake. It is the source of supply for Stamford, Connecticut, fourteen miles away. There is a singular phenomenon connected with this lake, which is not generally known, except to a few residents of this locality. It is what is called a floating island, a good-sized body of land, which has for several years appeared at regular intervals near the center of the lake, and, after remaining upon the surface of the water for several days, sinking again to the bottom, about forty-three feet. No one has yet taken the trouble to investigate the phenomenon, and the country people have become so accustomed to it that they think little about it.

A SINGULAR DEATH.

New York Evening Post: The death of Lord Lauderdale from a stroke of lightning was very singular. The bolt apparently struck his lordship's head, and passing downward on its way to earth, found a medium in his gold watch and chain, for one or two of the links were fused, as well as part of the case, though, strangely enough, the watch continued to go. The electric current seemed to have afterward passed downward along the surface of the body, and then to have come in contact with the pony which his lordship was riding, instantly killing it, as has been already stated. The deer stalking hat which the earl was wearing at the time was torn to shreds, and was thrown by the shock in one direction, while the pony and the rider fell in another.

THE APPOMATTOX APPLE TREE.

Gen. Grant: When I reached Appomattox Lee had been in McClean's house for some time. All there is of the apple tree story is this: When I received a note from Lee asking to meet me at Appomattox, where he then was, I sent him a note saying I would be there as soon as possible. There was an old apple orchard on the hillside opposite McClean's house, where the advance of Lee's army had halted when the white flag was exhibited. A farm road ran diagonally up the hill through the orchard. In places where trees were close to the road, one on the upper side of the road the roots had been cut off by being continually run over. This left a low bank between the trees and trees so cut. When the officer (Gen. O. E. Babcock) who bore my reply to Gen. Lee reached him, he was seated on one of these embankments, with his feet in the road and his back against the tree. He was then invited to pass through our lines to a house to await my arrival.

A Yellow Warbler.

Philadelphia News-Press.

A wise cat in a Pennsylvania town avenged the death of her kittens by snakes in an original and courageous manner. Creeping within one foot of the snake she stopped and raised her left fore paw cautiously toward the pilot snake. Liking flesh the latter struck at the paw, but the cat was quicker still, and bringing her right paw into play, dealt the snake a blow on the head that knocked it back a foot or more. The reptile, evidently greatly surprised and maddened by the cat's attack, returned to the fight. Again the cat presented her left forepaw and again the pilot struck viciously at it, only again to miss and to receive the violent right-hander alongside the head. This was repeated four times, when the snake, weakened and thoroughly disgusted, turned and tried to drag itself away. Instantly the cat sprang upon the retreating reptile, and with two or three strokes of her sharp claws tore it to pieces. She carried the remains of the dead snake to a distant part of the yard, where she dug a hole and buried it.

All the Way from Arkansaw.

Philadelphia Press.

Restaurant proprietors are not always bad masters. "Here!" called a man, making an impatient gesture, which quickly brought the negro waiter, "this is the worst piece of beefsteak I ever saw."

"Whar's de matter wid it, boss? Can't it healthy?"

"Healthy! why, it was fed on the Banting system—all muscle and no fat. Can't you bring me a better piece?"

"No, sah, dat's de best we's got."

"I saw a boy go through here just now with the finest kind of rib steak."

"Yes, sah, but dat was fur de cook."

"For the cook?"

"Yes, sah. We's porter behind wid de cook's wages, sah, and we haster to feed him well ter keep him from deahin' us in de lurch. Come from some time when we's squar wid de gemmen an' we'll feed yer in great shape, sah."

In the past fifteen years there have been many remedies advertised for the cure of kidney and liver troubles and diseases of the urinary organs. Of only one can it be said that it is never known to fail. That one is Hunt's (Kidney and Liver) Remedy.

DOLLARS BY THE TON.

Six Thousand Tons of Silver Money Now in the Treasury—Some Hundreds of Tons Added to the Stock Every Year.

Washington Letter.

The treasury now holds, in round numbers, 136,000,000 silver dollars. While this money is subject to the order of the treasurer of the United tates, it is not, as believed by many persons, held in the vaults of the treasury department at Washington. Indeed, a very small amount of this large silver surplus is actually held here, for the excellent reason that sufficient accommodation has not heretofore existed. The bulk of the silver is stored at New York, the remainder being distributed among the larger commercial cities of the country, only about $5,000,000 being actually held at the treasury department at Washington. Few persons, perhaps, have any conception of the vastness of the silver now held by the United States in the form of standard silver dollars. The fiscal affairs of the government have been conducted on an magnificent a scale during and since the war of the rebellion that the public have come to consider the sum of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 as an ordinary matter of governmental administration, and we are so familiar with the more convenient form of currency in our personal affairs that we do not stop to contemplate the bulk and weight of this steadily increasing silver deposit which finds lodgment in the treasury.

As previously stated there is now held by the treasury 136,000,000 silver dollar pieces. This is a large sum of money in any form, but it is only when reduced to pounds and tons that an intelligent idea is obtained as to its bulk and weight. When it is known that the weight of this silver dollar is now held by the government, is 9,708,000 pounds, and that this enormous weight is being increased at the rate of 1,718,640 pounds per annum, the public will better appreciate the magnificent way in which the government manufactures money. The vast quantity of silver which is troubling treasury officials to properly take care of represents over 4,860 tons of 2000 pounds each, and if placed in the ordinary cars used for transporting coal in large cities would make a procession fourteen miles long, assigning one ton to each cart and allowing fifteen feet space for the movement of each vehicle. When, in addition to this, it is stated that the treasury is receiving each month seventy-one cart loads of silver dicks, and that 1,920 dicks are being annually added to the stock of silver on hand, the bulk and weight, as well as the force and effect, of the silver act of 1878 will be better understood and appreciated. The above figures do not include the silver bullion and fractional silver coins held by the treasury. Of the latter there is now on hand $80,000,000, and of the former $4,000,000, the aggregate weight of which is 1217 tons, thus making the total weight of silver now in the treasury 6086 tons.

To provide adequate storage for this immense stock of silver an additional vault has been constructed in the basement of the treasury department building directly underneath the cash room. This vault is 34 feet 4 inches wide, 35 feet 4 inches long, and 9 feet 4 inches high. It contains 18,810 cubic feet of space, and will hold 50,000,000 silver dollars, which represents in bulk 1790 tons. The vault is constructed with special regard to strength and safety. The walls, ceiling and door are constructed of three chilled iron and two steel plates riveted together, each of the iron plates being 1 inch in thickness, and each of the two steel plates five-sixteenths of one inch, thus making the metal case, which forms the defense of the vault, over two inches in thickness. The foundation of the vault rests upon the earth, and the iron and steel floor, resting in turn upon twelve inches of hydraulic cement to guard against entrance by means of a tunnel. The two doors by which entrance is obtained are massive, all known materials being used in their construction to make them safe against felonious assault. Each door is furnished with two locks, and these locks are so constructed as to work independently or together. The bolts of each may be operated on the same or different combinations, yet should any derangement occur to one, the door may be released by the other.

It is claimed for these locks that their bolts cannot be drawn by the use of dynamite or other explosives. The inner door is also supplied with a time lock of the latest and most improved workmanship. Between the inside and outside doors there is a vestibule 5 feet 6 inches in length, and midway across it is vestibule is a lattice door constructed of three-eighths iron furnished with a secure lock. This door is intended to guard against intrusion when the vault is open, which will be only at such times as those inside are engaged in issuing or receiving silver. The vault can be reached only by passing through a room into which the doors for descends from the cash room, the door above, which room will be constantly occupied by the watchman in charge.

The key of the outside door will be in the keeping of the cashier of the treasury, Mr. J. Wheldejay, and that of the inside door by Treasurer Wyman, or an officer of the treasury whom he may designate. Even the keys of the two doors entrance cannot be obtained to the vault until that hour of each day for which the time lock on the inside door may be set. In addition to the security offered by the iron and steel walls the vault is guarded from the outside by three feet of solid masonry. The interior of the vault is divided by an iron which runs its length, and on each side of which there are seven compartments. The compartments or bins are separated by latticed walls composed of iron five-eighths of an inch in thickness and extending to the ceiling. These bins are not all of the same dimensions. The smallest will hold $3,000,000 and the largest $4,000,000.

Phenomena on the Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. The Washington monument is rapidly approaching completion. Nothing now remains to be done except to finish the Pyramidal top. The mechanics engaged upon the roof have noticed curious and interesting phenomena. One of them has contributed to the *Evening Star* the result of his observations. He says:

"Last Thursday afternoon, during the fierce storm which prevailed, quite a hail storm occurred on top of the monument, but not a single one of the frozen pellets reached the earth. The stones were so large as to severely sting the faces of the men, against which they were driven by the sharp gale; and the fact that they were all melted before they reached ground would seem to indicate much lower temperature at the summit than at the base of the shaft, though the size of the particles would naturally be diminished somewhat during their whole course through the atmosphere from their starting point.

"At sunset, when the atmosphere is very clear and the sun much obscured, a beautiful phenomenon is observable from the top. Long after the sun has passed from view at the base, it is still shining bright and strong against the summit, high in air. The result is that a strong shadow of the monument only is projected across the sward of the Smithsonian ground to the eastward. This is due to the fact noted above—that the sun still falls with full force against the summit, while the horizon line has cut off its rays from the base. Of course it is not possible for persons on a level with the earth to observe this novel exhibition, but from the top of the column the sharp shadow of the extreme summit, with the line of shade growing fainter and fainter nearer the monument, until the shadow lines of the lower part are entirely lost, can be seen quite plainly from this great elevation afforded by the aerial outlook, and the effect is very singular. Perhaps no other elevation in the world would furnish in itself such novel and conclusive evidence of great high."

Snake Lore.

Washington Star.

Ilheem, who has charge of the reptile specimens in the Smithsonian institute, contradicts much of the popular belief as to snakes. Some of the most dreaded have no existence. The hoop snake, which takes the end of its tail in its mouth and rolls over and over like a hoop, killing everything it touches with its venom, and the blow snake, the breath of which is deadly, are fabulous. As regards more about they are constantly feeling ahead with the tongue, and the forward thrust and peculiar forked appearance of this organ has given rise to the false idea that with it the stinging is done. It is generally thought that there are a great number of poisonous snakes. In North America there are but three species—the rattlesnake the copperhead or moccasin and the coral. These are about thirty varieties of these species altogether. The copperhead is probably the most dangerous, as it is silent, and never gives warning of any kind before striking. The rattlesnake, though poisonous than either of the others will rattle at the approach of anything, and try to get away unless brought to bay. The coral is much smaller, and is a native of the southern states. The bite is not necessarily fatal if the proper remedies are used in time, as the amount of its poison, the quantity of poison is small. When a rattlesnake strikes he throws the whole body forward, and, the fangs penetrate the object against which they come. He does not spring; the blinder part of the body remains in position, and none of our snakes is in the habit of reaching more than half its length.

The Iron Walls of France and England.

German Military Gazette.

Great Britain still holds the first place with her armored fleet; France the second, Germany the third, Italy the fourth, Russia the fifth, and Austria the sixth. But at the present moment France is building fourteen vessels of the most powerful model and eight armored vessels for coast defense. Therefore, in four years France will have thirty war vessels, twelve of which will be of the first class, and England thirty-two, only one of which will be of the same strength as any of the twelve French ships. Italy is now building five first-class war vessels; Russia three and three ironclad cruisers; Germany one ironclad cruiser and two gunboats; Austria one war vessel and Denmark one ironclad for coast defense.

Consequently the maritime pre-eminence of Great Britain is decidedly menaced by France. England being obliged to employ a great portion of her fleet in the Mediterranean and all different distant points, it is fair to presume that in 1887 or 1888 France would be able to oppose a fleet of forty-two armored vessels against an English one of thirty of the most, including even the vessels for coast defense.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

Rain fell in torrents to-day, and there is no indication of clearing weather. Last night rain fell at Dayton, Wallula, Umatilla, Pendleton, La Grande and The Dalles. Each day's rain must bring new damage to grain in the fields.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 2091 ctls wheat, 404 bbls flour, 592 ctls oats, 241 ctls barley, 402 ctls bran, 19 ctls millstuff, 12,408 lbs wool, 3103 lbs hides, 3½ cs eggs, 25 bxs fruit. Also 4,000 ctls wheat, 3940 lbs hides from the eastern section.

IMPORTS—Per steamer Columbia: 844 bf 3x9 bluestone, 440 sks 20 kgs 13½ lbs sugar, 1 hf bbl 9 cs 55 kgs syrup, 3 bbls 15 cs 208 sks coffee, 244 mats 686 sks rice, 12 cs, 206 sks salt, 150 pkgs tea, 163 kgs 63 cs 20 hf packs, 405 sks beans, 527 cs canned goods, 11 cs sardines, 2 cs yeast powder, 16 cs wash powder, 5 cs dye, 13 cs extract, 3 cses chocolate, 70 cs baking powder, 221 cs candles, 22 cses starch, 11 cs cream tartar, 1 bbl 3 sks 39 bls meal, 25 cs macaroni, 16 cs rye, 9 cs mustard, 1605 bs shingle, 15 cs sugar lemon, 10 cs sauce, 135 tins matches, 105 cs paste, 40 pkgs spice, 60 cs oxygrease, 157 cs soda and salt, 11 pkgs candy, 24 sks nuts, 21 hf pk bbls vinegar, 125 pkgs raisins, 5 cs 1 bbl currants, 2 cs 24 kgs herring, 16 sks seeds, 23 pkgs crackers, 20 cs beef, 91 sks 114 sks dried fruit, 2 hf bl cs hops, 1 cs hams, 2 cs 20 cs lard, 1 cs 6 tins mackerel, 12 cs codfish, 62 cs honey, 41 cs cheese, 4 hf bbls 8 cs butter, 33 bbls sulphur, 30 cs lemons, 40 sks onions, 294 bxs fruit, 8 cs hams, 30 sks sweets, 20 cses molasses, 25 bxs peaches, 305 bxs grapes, 3 bls hops, 100 sks oil meal, 2 bls wool bags, 52 bls grain bags, 3 kgs 4 lbs. 13½ cds rope, 37 bbls honey, 156 sks malt, 7 bxs nuts, 33 pkgs tobacco, 40 cs cigars.

FREIGHTS—Market together nominal, with owners and shippers holding views widely apart.

WHEAT—In further depression shrank-serves to weaken views here, and few operations name Sound $1 05 and $1 10 for Walla Walla and valley. Chicago and New York are firmer, apparently justified by quoted declines abroad, as a traction advance is quoted. The local market is despondent, and a lower range of values appears certain.

CALCUTTA, August 17.—The agricultural department of the government has issued a memorandum on the wheat harvest of the current year, from which it appears that the yield in the northwestern provinces was somewhat below the average, owing to the deficiency in the autumn and winter rains; while in the Punjaub and Bombay the average was slightly exceeded; in the central provinces the harvest was excellent, being fully 16 per cent. above the average. The total yield of these four provinces is estimated at 24,500,000 quarters. Reports have not yet been received from Bengal or Rajpootana, but it is evident that the total out-turn of India will come up to what is supposed to be the annual average—namely, 50,000,000 quarters. And if this year's autumn rains do not fail, at least one-fifth of that quantity should be available for export, without materially enhancing the price. The wheat exports have been of moderate amount since January last, and it is believed that a considerable quantity is now in stock.

Note—This appears the first official estimate of the yield of Indian wheat, but does not include that of the native states.

OATS—More inquiry and more offering. Recent sales were made at 37c, and some four cars now here are held higher.

PROVISIONS—Eastern quotations firm at full prices. The last steamer brought new invoices, yet stocks are small.

DRIED FRUIT—Generally weak and market well supplied except as to peaches, for which there is an inquiry.

EGGS—Sold up to 27½c to-day under light stocks and good request.

CHICKENS—Young 3@3½; old 3@4. Values rule steady.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.

Weather—Hazy; calm.

Wheat—Spot quiet with prices against the sellers. $1 27½ bid for No. 1 shipping; $1 25 asked; choice and extra choice milling, $1 37½@1 42½. Futures dull; No. 1 white, city delivery, seller year, $1 25 bid; $1 26½ asked.

Barley—Quiet but firm; feed, 75@77½c. Futures, No. 1 white, seller the year, 87½; buyer the season, 90c.

Oats—Offerings are large and prices favor buyers for choice Humboldt, $1 30 asked; common feed, $1 cut.

Grain Bags—Quiet, but steady.

Potatoes—Firm; choice Early Rose sold to-day at 75c.

Hides—Weak and dull; market untavorably affected by eastern advices.

Salmon—No improvement to note either in demand or values. Values unchanged.

Lard—Eastern refined, 12½@12¾c.

Hams and Bacon—Easy at unchanged quotations.

Wool—Quiet, with no disposition on part of holders to grant concessions to effect sales.

Eggs—Firm, with prices against buyers on Goldfarm fresh. Quote 27@28c eastern, easy at 24@25c.

Butter—Fresh, roll, firm; supplies somewhat in demand. Quote 25@26c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 10.

October options: Wheat higher, 76@77½; pork, lower, 85@87½; lard, higher, $7 25, ribs, lower, $6 90; short clear, lower, 7½, easy.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Wheat firmer, flour quiet, wool quiet and steady.

ST. NICHOLAS'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Cargoes on passage—Slow.

Floating cargoes—Very dull.

Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, very slow.

Quotations of spot cargoes, on coast: Red winter (new), 35s@35s 6d; No. 1 California, 35s; No. 2 spring, 34s prompt shipment No. 1 California, 35s; No. 2 spring, 34s 6d@35s.

English country market—Slow.

Imports into U. K. past week—Wheat, 415,000 to 420,000 qrs; flour, 195,000@200,000 bbls.

Weather in England, fine.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.

Spot market—Very heavy.

Winter, per cental, 6s 9d.

Spring, per cental, 6s 8½.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

Spot market for wheat and flour—Quiet.

French country markets—Slow.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, 4 87½; commercial, 4 84½. Transfers, par to ½.

Bank of England rate of interest, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Silver bullion, 1003 fine, per fine ounce, 110½.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 83¾; short, 84 85½.

Good commercial, from 1 to ¼c lower; documentary, 2 to 2½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—Js, 100½; 4s, 121½; 4s, 120. 6sond, 5s, 102½; 4½s, 111½; 4s, 120½.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Consols, 101 5-16 money; 101 7-16 account.

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 50 11-16.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Alpheta is at the foot of B street.

Yesterday the Scottish Chief was reported as arrived at Port Blakely. The arrival was doubtless the ship Southern Chief, from Esquimalt, as the Scottish is known to have had orders for Portland.

The Oregon sails from San Francisco to-morrow. General Newton, chief engineer, of the Hell Gate improvements, estimates that the cost for the entire and permanent completion of the work of improvement in accordance with the approved and adopted project is $1,602,994.

The San Francisco wires are working hard to-day, all reports being delayed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

TACOMA, Sept. 10.—Sailed—Bk Lizzie Williams, San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Bk Fresno, San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Sailed—Shr Crescent City, Aspinwall.

CAPE HANCOCK, Sept. 10, 4 P. M.—Light swell on the bar; cloudy; wind south, 18 miles.

ASTORIA, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.—Raining; wind north. The Alice left up with the Br bk Kate P. Troop at 11 A. M.; the Dora Parker arrived down with the Brit North Belt at 1 P. M.; the Gypsy arrived in 1:40 P. M.; bk Navesink, for Montevideo, and B. S. Williams and bk North Bend, for San Francisco, will leave on full; Wm. Nelson will leave on full to-morrow. At 6 P. M. cloudy; wind south.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Bk Spartan, Hong Kong. Sailed—Str Willamette, Seattle; schr Challenger, Seattle. Cleared—Str Oregon, Portland; Br ship Haddon Hall, Cork.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Sch Tidal Wave, S. F.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDIFF, Sept. 9.—Sailed—Br sh Montgomeryshire, San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Sailed—Br ss Edwardale, San Francisco.

LISBOA, Sept. 1, 9.—Arrived—Brsh Mount Carmel, San Francisco, via Cork.

ANTWERP, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Str Acapulco, New York.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 10.—Sailed—Bkn Catherine Sudden, San Francisco.

MINING STOCK REPORT.

Alpha	1 05	Hale & Norcross	05
Alta	2 90	Mexican	1 60
Belcher	90	Ophir	95
Best & Belcher	2 40	Opohir	3 35
Bodie Con	2 05	Potosi	1 50
Bullion	50	Savage	1 35
California		Sierra Nevada	1 50
Choller	2 45	Utah	3 00
Con. Virginia	2 05	Yellow Jacket	1 80
Crown Point	2 75		
Gould & Curry	2 15		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

N. P. common	21½	Western Union	85½
N. P. Preferred	48½	Pac Ry Mail	50½
Ore. & Trans	15½	NorthWestern	99½
Or. Imp. Stock	33	Lake Shore	80½
Or. Imp. bonds	66½	New York Central	102½
O. R. & N. stock	76	Erie	13½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Western Union	85½
O. R. & N.	76, 76½
Oregon & Trans	13½

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Castoria promotes Digestion and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. It assures health and natural sleep, without morphine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks, What cures their fevers, makes them sleep? Tis Castoria.

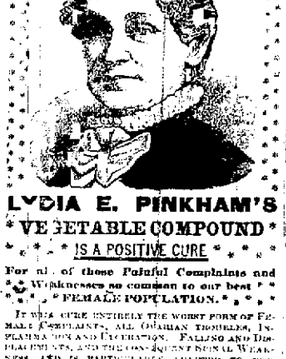
What banishes fret and cry by turns, What cures their colic, kills their worms, But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation, Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion, But Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups, Castor Oil and Paregoric, and Hail Castoria!

CENTAUR LINIMENT—an absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. The most Powerful and Penetrating Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy known to man.

Admiral Hewitt in Abyssinia.



The special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who accompanied Admiral Hewitt on his mission to Abyssinia, writing from Adowa, gives an interesting account of the experiences of the mission so far. He says: "The other day we witnessed a wedding, and we had followed the wedding party some distance, having resolved to present the husband with a present of dollars. He received them with much pleasure, but when thanking me, a mounted soldier rode up, snatched them from his hand, and threw them at the head of my interpreter. This was one of many insults we had received from the troops of the governor. Since the day of our arrival he and his officials have been most dilatory indeed. He pointedly delayed calling on the admiral, and when he condescended to do so was so drunk and stupid that he had to be supported by his interpreter on his road home. He forbade the people in the district and towns to bring us supplies. In Adowa there are no shops or hostelries of any description, the people getting their goods from the market held once a week. Tedge and beer are brewed, corn converted into flour, and all cooking prepared in each household. Unless, therefore, these people are allowed to sell or give hospitality the traveler's chance of escape from starvation is a small one.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

F L Miller, Mahlenbergey
Louis Carey, Stockton
H Hendricks, Oak Pt
H B Cassock & wf, Spragu
S Stout, Shanaville
Mrs M P Stout, Centralia
Mrs M Reid, Centralia
H Edger, Knob Town
Miss Dupe, Astoria
Jas H Doty, Alsea Bay
Capt W G McAlley & fam, Arbor Grove
M York, Goldendale
J E Price, Sawvie's Id
Fred Little, Victoria
Edwin Fairchild, London
Rev A F King, do
W H Black, Toledo
J M Pidelier, Freeport
J Agnew, Centralia
D G Waldron, S F Wash
O A Williams & w, Dufur
Jno Dewah, Hoggeville
S B Wharton, Hancheln
F H Lawson, Oak Pt
S E Hillman, do
New Waite, Cabell
G W Leib, Shubuyer, Ida
W A Reed, Gardner
J W Copeland, Pekin
J D Lely, Medford
Mullen House, Clark Co
Jerome Wilson, Hartford
J B Thomson, Eagle Creek
R L Glumper, Sappington
D C McClellan, Hazelg

MORTON HOUSE.

Jasper Babcock, Sky Prairie
A F Morton, do
T J Collier, do
A F Gertine, do
S Morton, do
S Hemenway, do
H C Hall, do
G W Grundy, Junction
T H Mitchell, Brownsville
S J Wilhart, do
I C Graham, Richland
J C Bra N, Mc Minnville
J Mason, Dallas
J J Tyler, Yakima City
T H Brooks, Walla Walla
W J Simmons, do
Dan Sweet, Dayton
M C Owen, Eugene
Wm. Weast, Westport
Miss Mary West, do
W M Power, Mountain
J C Harper, do
H L Hunter, do
J H Brewer, do
C L Heath, y, do
R L Jones, Alsea
T C Coggswell, Springfield
H C Constant, do
Chas Hendricks, Glenco
Wm Hendricks, do
E E Hamilton, Ashland
H E Jones, do
Mrs S M Oakland, Salem
H L Gwynne, do
C H Carpenter, do
C F Smithson, Eugene
H L Chapman, do
T F Ellers and wife, do
G F Dyer, Butte, M T
E D Barnes, Wallula
Wm Mitchell, N P R R

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J H Hall & w, New York
Miss M Hall, do
J H White & w, do
G W Wheeler, Portland, do
Mrs D A Lindley, do
Mrs W F Jackson, do
W F Jackson, do
W F Butler, do
F E Hodgkin, Salem
T F Magnum, Pond du L
Mrs A Schmidt, Pond du L
W J Harris, New York
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V Paul, Greenville
G T Bollister, do
M H Flanagan, Or City

THE METROPOLE.

H W Morrison, Chicago
Chas Bellman, Tacoma
J Johnson & wf, do
A Mayer, Kalama
H L Turner, Pt Townsend
J W Bellshier & wf, N Y
Mrs C W Johnson, Dallas
A S Burns-B, Monroe, Pa
E B Bacon-B, do
W W Wertz, Peoria, Ill
Mrs J Wert, do
H W Livingston, Chicago

Jas Berry, Baker City
Chas Berry, do
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J B Johnson, Victoria
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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

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